with other Asian and African countries are purely commercial, friendly and beneficial to both countries. Now, as regards technology, imports, it falls outside the ambit of this question. About cold fusion, nobody in the country has yet developed it to a stage when we can transfer it to some other country. We have reached almost the same status, in this respect, as the most advanced countries have. The BARC, TIFR, the Kalpakkam Indira Gandhi Atomic Energy Research Centre, have all done very creditable work and some positive results have been seen. But we cannot come to any conclusion whether it is stable cold fusion or not from these things. Considerably greater research has to be conducted not only in India but even in other developed countries.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while we have entered into agreement with the private sector for exporting technology or technology transfer, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that if some snag develops about this technology in those countries, people of this country are finding it difficult to go there because there is difficulty of getting passport or getting foreign exchange for visiting those places though they are earning foreign exchange for the country through these technology transfers. Therefore, I would like to know what facilities are being created for such people when technology transfer takes place to further the interests of that technology in those countries.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As far as the National Research Development Corporation is concerned, I have not come across any particular instance where there have difficulties for our scientists and technologists to travel to those countries in order to set up plants or rectifying difficulties which may have arisen. There is no problem. There is a question of foreign exchange problem, of course. So far as I undersand, we have been freely granting travel of scientists and technologists in order to see that these projects are well managed and successfully implemented.

Implementation of the provisions of the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, 1973

*203. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3053 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th December, 1988 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the provisions of section 26(2) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 are still not being implemented even after a lapse of more than 15 years; if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard;

(b) what are the results of the matter being left entirely to the discretion of the Central Council of Homoeopathy;

(c) what is the present position of the implementation of the Act and the obstaclas being faced by the Central Council of Homoeopathy/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard; and

(d) whether pending the implementation of the Act, Government would consider issuing executive instructions to the effect that the doctors practising in a State or Union Territory, other than the State of their Registration, would not be subjected to any legal disability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The effective implementation of Section 26(2) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 involves the maintenance of Part II of the Central Register of Homoeopathy under Section 21(1) of the said Act. The Council has reported that the work relating to preparation of the Central Register has not yet been completed

(b) In terms of Section 21(1) of the HCC Act 1973, it is the responsibility of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep and maintain the Central Register

and also to review and publish it in the Gazette of India. As such no discretion is conferred on the Central Council in this regard.

(c) The Council has reported that [illegible] of practitioners, [illegible] of Homoeopathy [illegible] of Homoeopathy. [illegible] cards in respect of practitioners of Homoeopathy enrolled on the State Registers of M.P., U.P. and Meghalaya is in progress. The State Register of practitioners of Homoeopathy in respect of West Bengal is still awaited. Complete information in respect of the States of Bihar and Rajasthan is also awaited.

(d) There is no provision in the HCC Act, 1973 for issuing such instructions.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मान्यवर, होम्योपैथिक सेंट्रल एक्ट, 1973 का है, उसकी धारा 26(2) का मैं जिक्र करता हूं—

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 15, any person whose name is for the time being borne on Part 2 of the Central Register of Homoeopathy, may practise Homoeopathy in any State other than the State where he is enrolled in the State Register of Homoeopathy, with the previous approval of the Government of the State where he intends to practise."

मान्यवर, आज से छह महीने पहले इसी विषय पर सवाल पूछा गया था तो मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया था कि इस प्रावधान की हमको जानकारी है और—

"The Central Council of Homoeopathy should take steps to implement this provision."

यह जवाब आज से छह महीने पहले है और आज छह महीने बाद जो जानकारी मिलती है, वह यह भाग "ए" में है—

The Council has reported that the work relating to preparation of the Central Register has not yet been completed."

मान्यवर, बहुत निराश हुई इस उत्तर से, विशेषकर इस कारण कि यह कानून 1973 में और सन् 1978 में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि कानून बनने के थोड़े ही दिन बाद स्टेट रजिस्टर भी बन जाएंगे और सेंट्रल रजिस्टर भी बन जाएगा और 1973 के बजाय 1989 के वर्ष में हमको यह जवाब दिया जा रहा है—

"The Council has reported that the work relating to preparation of the Central Register has not yet been completed."

इसके कारण जो दिक्कतें होती होंगी, वह छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार अपना दायित्व क्यों नहीं निभा रही है कि 1973 के कानून को इंप्लीमेंट किया जाय, कार्यान्वित किया जाय जिससे होम्योपैथ में काम करने वाले जितने चिकित्सक हैं, उनको असुविधा न हो?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE : Sir, I would like to mention here that the Act was enacted in the year 1973. The Central Council for Homoeopathy was constituted in the year 1974. Part 4 of the Act came into force in September, 1978. Thereafter, immediately the Council set draft regulations to the Ministry in October, 1978. These, being complicated regulations, were to be examined thoroughly. I would like to give the example of the concerned file. It had to be referred to the Ministry of Law not only once, but around ten times. The file had not only to be referred to the Ministry of Law, but it had also to go to the Central Council of Health. The regulations were finally cleared in the month of July 1982. I would, therefore, like to state here that it was for the first time the regulations were

being framed. These regulations were accepted by the Council in their meeting and were notified on May 11, 1983. In the meanwhile, on 2nd March 1983 the Council wrote to the State Boards to provide the Council three copies of the State registers to enable the format for preparing Central register

[illegible] महोदय, यह उत्तर बहुत ही [illegible] जानकारी का परिचायक है । उसमें इस बात का थोड़ा-सा भी संकेत नहीं है कि इसमें आगे शासन क्या करने जा रहा है? आपने स्थिति जो स्पष्ट की है, उसके अनुसार पेरामेडिकल कब वर्ष में बना, यह हुआ, वह हुआ । लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि आज तक सेंट्रल रजिस्टर नहीं बना । भले ही इलिजिबल रजिस्टर हो, लेकिन रजिस्टर तो हो । मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं। कि अभी तक रजिस्टर क्यों नहीं बना? आज 17 साल के बाद भी रजिस्टर नहीं बना है । आपने अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन जो यह अधिकार दिया है कि होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सक कहीं भी जाकर प्रैक्टिस कर सकता है, वह उसको प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । इसका आप क्या इलाज कर रहे हैं । महोदय, मुझे चिंता यह है कि अतिरिक्त भार के उत्तर में आपने कहा है कि—

"There is no provision in the Act for issuing such instructions."

दूसरा खतरा यह है कि हम तो हैल्पलैस हैं । हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते वह सेंट्रल कौंसिल जो करना चाहे करे। महोदय, यह हैल्पलेसनेस का स्पष्टीकरण दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है । इससे उस धारणा की पुष्टि होती है कि एलोपैथी को तो बहुत प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, लेकिन होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी की जो अन्य चिकित्सा पद्धतियां हैं, उनकी उपेक्षा होती रहती है और उनके प्रति उदासीनता बरती जा रही है ।

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : महोदया, होम्योपैथी की उपेक्षा होने का सवाल ही नहीं है । जैसाकि अभी आपने पूछा । I fully understand the difficulties of those practitioners who are borne on the State registers, but are not able to practise in a State other than the State of registration because of the non-availability of the Central register. There is no difficulty in the case of those who possess recognised medical qualifications and are borne on the State registers. The Council has informed our Ministry that it will bringing out a Central register by the end of this year. However, I am of the opinion that in case the difficulties persist and they result in undue hardships definitely my Ministry will then consider amending the Act suitably as there is no provision in the Act for issuing executive instructions. We will watch for another six months and if the problem is not solved, the Government definitely would consider bringing suitable amendment in this particular Act.

कुमारी सईदा खातून : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहूंगी कि केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद के विवेक पर छोड़ देने के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं क्योंकि प्रश्न के भाग "ख" के उत्तर को देखने से हमें नहीं मिला कि क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ? हां, इतना जरूर कहा गया है कि इस प्रकार की केन्द्रीय परिषद को इस संबंध में कोई स्वविवेकाधीन अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है । मैं मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहूंगी कि स्वविवेकाधीन और कौन-कौनसे अधिकार हैं जो यहां नहीं दर्शाए गए हैं? दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश और मेघालय के राज्य रजिस्टर में नामांकित होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सकों के इंडेक्स कार्ड बनाए जा रहे हैं, तो मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगी कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा और भारतवर्ष के अन्य राज्यों को इस श्रेणी में लाने का काम कब तक हो जाएगा ? और तीसरा मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि होम्योपैथी रिसर्च सैंटर... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति : देखिए, एक बात सुन लीजिए कि सवाल एक ही होता है, ए0बी0सी0 पूछना चाहिए । ... **(व्यवधान)**

कुमारी सईदा खातून : एक मिनट सर, मध्य प्रदेश में कितने खोले जा रहे हैं, इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : सर, माननीय सदस्या ने मध्य प्रदेश के अलावा कौन-कौन से राज्य इंडेक्स कार्ड में शामिल किए गए हैं, इसकी जानकारी पूछी है । सर मुझे यहां कहना होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के अलावा दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, राजस्थान, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, आसाम और तमिलनाडु, इन राज्यों का इसमें समावेश है ।

सर, माननीय सदस्या ने यह भी पूछा है कि कब तक यह पूरा हो सकता है या पूरा होने जा रहा है । सर, यह सैंट्रल काउंसिल जो है, यह उम्मीद रखती है इस चीज को कम्पलीट करने की कि करीब-करीब 1989 तक यह काउंसिल पूरा कर पाएगी ।

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is just like a homoeopathic medicine. The homoeopathic medicine works well on all those who feel that they are suffering from the disease and, at the same time, who do not have a disease at all and, at the same time, the homoeopathic medicine does not cure any disease at all. The hon. Minister mentioned about the homoeopathy Central Council. What are the degrees that are approved by the Central Council to get it registered? What are the institutes that are awarding these degrees? What is the role of the Central Council in preparing the list of the prerequisites of the Institutes that are awarding these degrees of homoeopathic medicine?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary does not arise from this question.

Cancellation of defence projects in Maharashtra

*204. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two defence projects in Maharashtra, viz. Mazgaon Dock Ltd. at Delhi, District Raigad and the Kokan Shipyard and Engineers Ltd. at Tusbandi in District Raigad of Maharashtra are going to be cancelled due to some environmental objections; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b) MDL has proposed to set up a Defence project at Dighi, District Raigad. No company by the name of Kokan Shipyard & Engg. Ltd., is involved in any Defence project. MDL's proposal to set up a yard at Dighi will be considered after the submission of the full report of the Special Standing Committee constituted by the Government of Maharashtra, which would identify the ecologically sensitive areas of the Kokan region, the areas where industries can be permitted in the region as also the type of industries which would be located there. Government of India have issued a notification on 6th January, 1989 prohibiting the setting up of industries in the Murud-Janjira area, District Raigad other than those connected with the promotion and development of tourism and those which are permitted by the Central Government after examining the environmental impact.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : सभापति जी, कोंकण महाराष्ट्र का एक अत्यंत पिछड़ा इलाका है जिसके रायगढ़ जिले के डिघी गांव में यह रक्षा परियोजना का प्रस्ताव 1984 से पड़ा है । डेढ़ करोड़ से अधिक खर्चा हो चुका है, 10 करोड़ की योजना है । परियोजना पूर्णतः अभियांत्रिक है । सागर का किनारा आवश्यक है । प्रदूषण का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता । लेकिन भारत सरकार ने एक असाधारण राजपत्र जारी करके, एक असाधारण सूचना जारी करके, इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को छोड़कर किसी भी उद्योग को स्थापित करने पर प्रतिबंध लगा